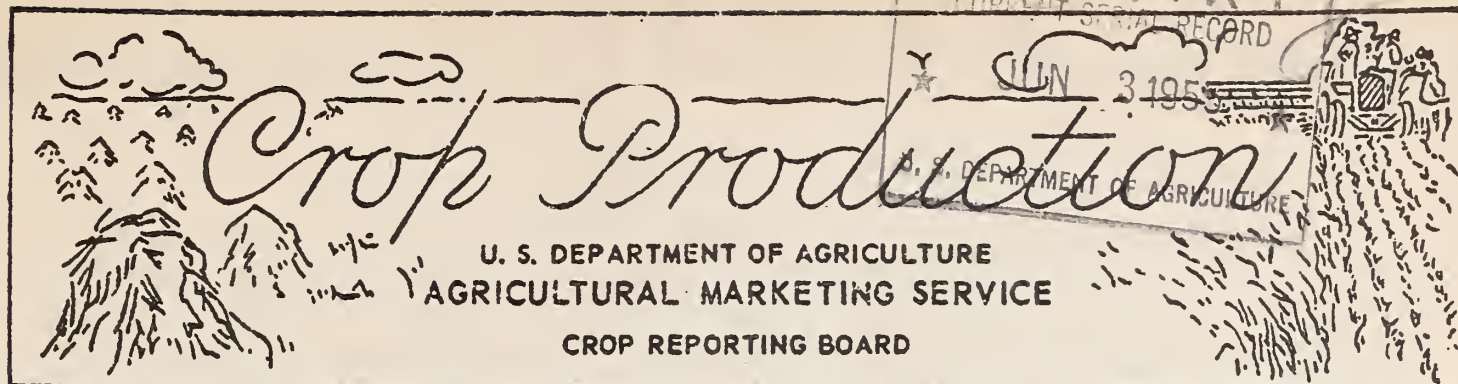


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Release: May 10, 1955

3:00 P.M. (E. D. T.)

MAY 1, 1955

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP AND YEAR	PERCENT 1/	ACREAGE	YIELD PER	PRODUCTION
	NOT	FOR	HARVESTED:	(1,000
	HARVESTED:	HARVEST	ACRE	bushels)
	FOR GRAIN :	(1,000 acres):	(bushels)	:
-----				
WINTER WHEAT				
Average 1944-53	12.7	47,942	18.0	867,390
1954	16.2	38,636	20.5	790,737
1955 (Indicated				
May 1)	22.3	33,754	19.3	652,886
RYE				
Average 1944-53	52.2	1,740	12.1	21,097
1954	57.3	1,718	13.8	23,688
1955 (Indicated				
May 1)	57.1	2,168	13.5	29,345

CROP	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average			Average		
	1944-53			1944-53		
	1954			1955		
	Percent	1954	1955	Percent	1954	Indicated
						May 1, 1955
Hay	85	86	85	---	---	---
Pasture	82	80	79	---	---	---
Peaches 2/ (1,000 bu.),.....	--	--	---	3/13,872	10,030	5/
Maple Products:						
Sugar (1,000 lb.)	--	--	---	246	168	151
Sirup (1,000 gal.)	--	--	---	1,682	1,730	1,657

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1						
CROP	Average 1944-53		1954		1955	
	Percent		Percent		Percent	
	4/		4/		4/	
	1,000 tons		1,000 tons		1,000 tons	
All hay...	15.1	15,422	14.4	15,203	14.2	14,797

1/Percent of seeded acreage. 2/ 10 Southern States. 3/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/ Percent of previous year's crop. 5/ See footnote 1/ on page 20.

CITRUS FRUITS <sup>1/</sup>

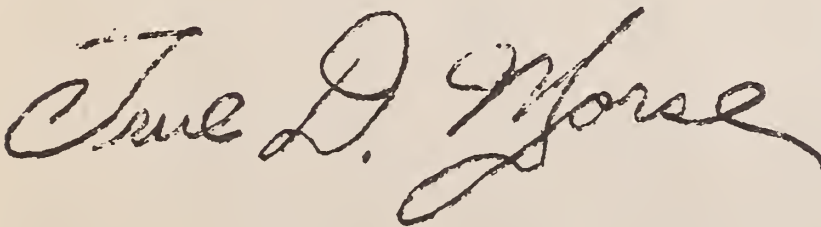
CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1952	1953	Indicated
	1943-52			1954
	Thousand boxes			
Oranged and Tangerines....	113,874	125,080	130,930	137,035
Grapefruit.....	50,034	38,360	48,370	42,420
Lemons.....	12,493	12,590	16,130	13,800

<sup>1/</sup>Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

## MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955
	1944-53			1944-53		
	Million pounds			Millions		
March	9,653	10,683	10,447	6,371	6,621	6,584
April	10,408	11,280	11,264	6,332	6,300	6,529
Jan.-Apr. Incl.	36,534	40,166	39,700	22,641	23,901	24,402

APPROVED:



Acting Secretary of Agriculture

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## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1955

Excellent growing conditions in main feed grain areas now dominate total crop production prospects for 1955, despite early season setbacks in some parts of the country. Good soil moisture for germination and growth of corn and soybeans, also good prospects for fall-sown grains, spring grains and forage crops are general in North Central and Northeastern areas. Prospects are less encouraging in some Southern sections, where March freezes set back crops, and remain discouraging in parts of the southern Great Plains, where chronic drought persists. Crop growth in Pacific Coast States, as well as much of the West, was delayed by cool April weather. Irrigation water supplies improved in some northern areas of the West, but remain below average in most Southwestern areas. Crop operations gained pace during the month and now approach normal status over much of the country.

The winter wheat crop is now estimated at 653 million bushels, about 9 million bushels less than a month ago. Wheat flourished in most sections eastward from middle portions of Kansas and Nebraska. Winter losses generally were light throughout this area and current condition is high. In early May the crop was heading as far north as Central Illinois. Some further loss in acreage and yield prospects resulted from drought and wind damage in eastern Colorado, western parts of Nebraska and Kansas, and in the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles. In this dry area, many a farmer stirred his fields with chiseling tools or listers, as one Colorado reporter put it, "to keep my farm at home." These efforts met with only partial success as soil moisture diminished. Much of the wheat acreage lost in the drought-stricken area had been allowed for in previous estimates. Pacific Northwest wheat prospects gained from moisture additions during the month, but yields seem unlikely to equal those of last year.

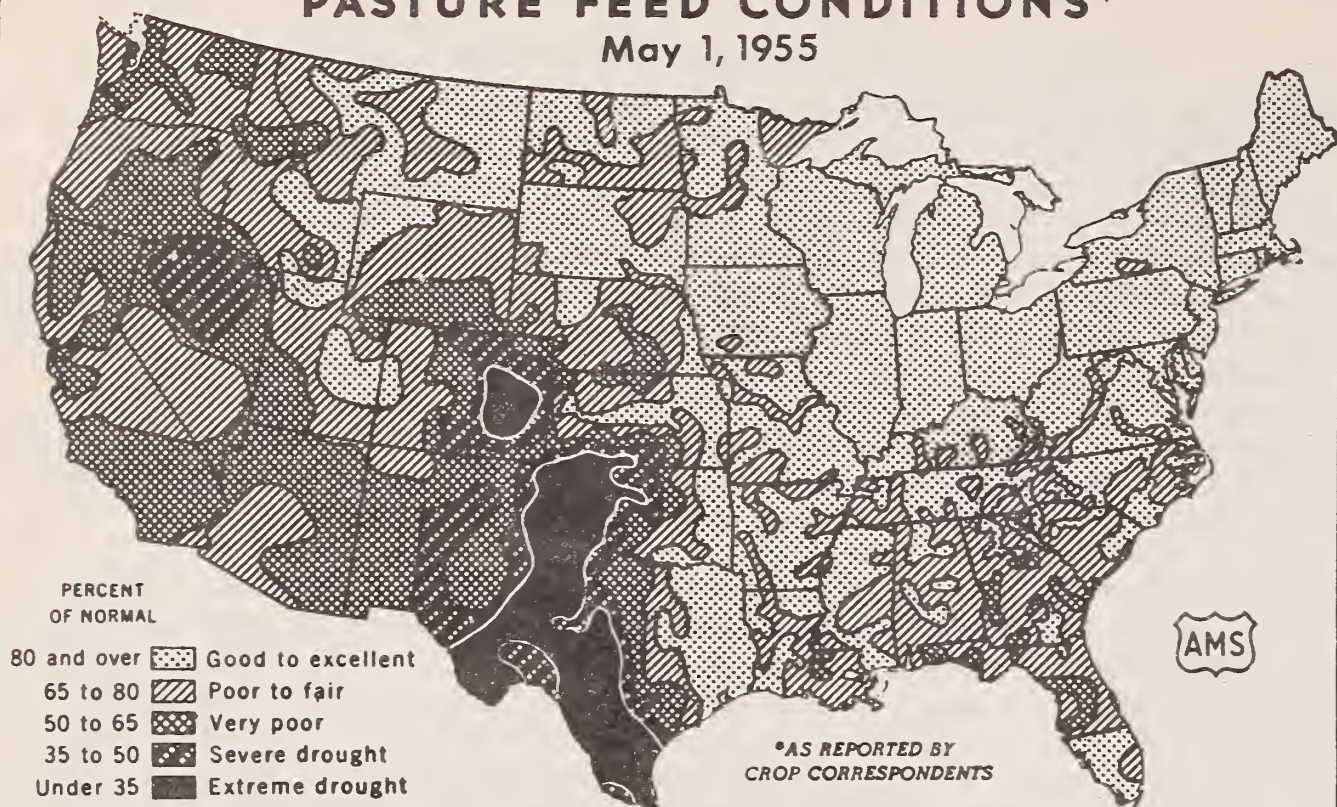
The rye crop of about 29.3 million bushels in prospect is the largest since 1942 and nearly one-fourth larger than last year's crop. Small grains in Southern States which were frozen back in March made good recovery with assistance of timely rains, but maturity has been delayed and some loss of yield and added diversion to hay appears likely. Considerable acreage of frost-damaged spring-planted crops were reseeded in parts of the South. In parts of Georgia and South Carolina, moisture supplies are currently inadequate to promote good growth. Florida oats are approaching maturity. The maple season which recently ended in Northern areas was of average length, with a slight decrease in number of trees tapped. Total outturn was slightly less than last year's heavy production.

Hay crops prospered in April from favorable soil moisture in most northern and northeastern parts of the country. Prospects here surpass those of a year ago; however, growth in western States was delayed by cool weather and, in parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas early alfalfa growth reflects some March freeze damage. The May 1 condition of 85, which equals average, points to a larger than average 1955 total hay tonnage from the large prospective acreage. A record proportion of alfalfa is expected out of a total hay crop of at least 105 million tons. Hay stocks on May 1 were slightly below average after a late spring feeding season. Supplies are ample in North Central States, but meager throughout the South and West. Pastures started slowly this spring in most sections.



# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

May 1, 1955



\*AS REPORTED BY  
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

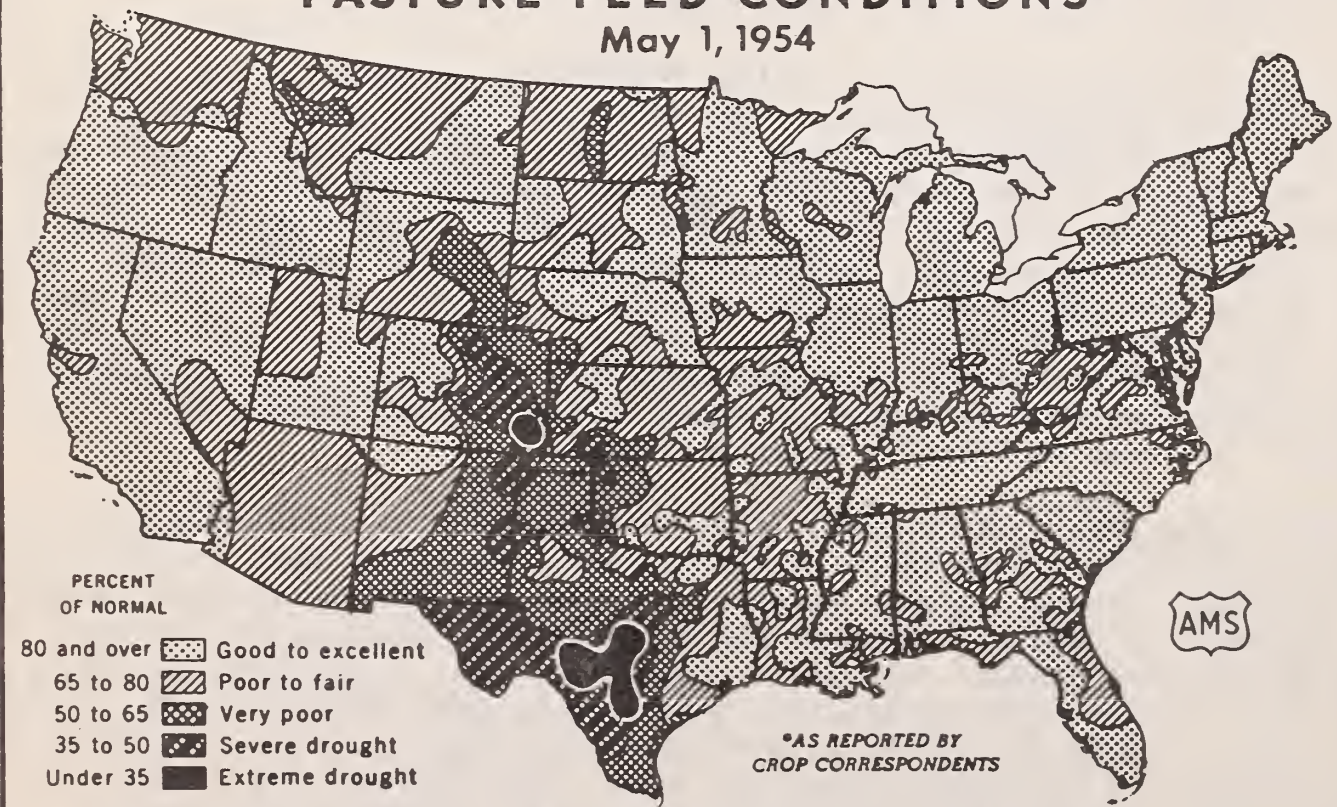
\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED  
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1623-55 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

May 1, 1954



\*AS REPORTED BY  
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED  
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 666-54 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



Pasture condition of 79 percent on May 1 was one point below a year ago and 3 points below average. Slow and sparse pasture growth in the West and parts of the South contrast with excellent growth and prospects in North Central, Middle Atlantic and Northeastern areas.

Progress of field work during April was rapid where soils were dry for any considerable period. Work is at nearly normal stage in most areas, even though delay from March cold and wet soils had given some sections a slow seasonal start. This rapid catching up again demonstrates the remarkable work capacity that many farmers have in their improved power equipment. Oats seedings generally have been made around the optimum period and spring wheat seeding in Minnesota and the Dakotas is approaching completion, except in northern areas. Corn in the South, which was replanted after the March freeze, is late in growth -- a month late in Texas -- but corn planting is general in Missouri and Virginia, has started as far north as southern Iowa and Illinois and elsewhere preparations are about on schedule. Cotton in the Lower Valley of Texas was setting bolls on irrigated acreage, with chopping and cultivation active in South Central sections of the State and planting getting started in the Southern High Plains. After some delay, planting of cotton progressed rapidly in the southeastern Belt. In California, cool showery weather and crusted soils caused difficulty in obtaining good stands. In many tobacco areas, plant beds were set back by cold and transplanting will average later than last year. More than half the peanut crop has been planted in the important southeastern area.

Outturns of spring commercial vegetables for fresh market are expected to be larger than indicated a month ago, largely reflecting improvement in areas not severely affected by the late March freezes. A tonnage only 4 percent less than in the spring of 1954 is now in prospect, with less lima beans, beets, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, green peas and watermelons, but more asparagus, carrots, onions and shallots, and a record strawberry crop. For processing, the planted acreage of nine vegetables, usually accounting for about 93 percent of the total covered by estimates, is about 3 percent less than in 1954.

The 1954-55 orange crop is expected to total 5 percent more than in the previous season, including nearly one-third more California Valencias. Supplies to be harvested after May 1 are about one-fourth larger than last year. Peach supplies in June and July will be smaller than usual, with California the principal source, after almost complete March freeze loss of Southern peaches. Minor freeze damage occurred during April in some California deciduous fruit districts. In the Northwest, the late season has reduced risk of May frost damage.

Milk production in April made about the usual seasonal gain and virtually equaled the record set in April 1954. Mild April weather and rapid growth of green feed contributed to heavy milk flow. On May 1, production per cow in herd topped 20 pounds for the first time on that date and a record proportion of cows in herds was being milked. Egg production was also relatively high, 4 percent more than last April, with over 2 percent more layers and output per layer setting a new high mark. The number of young chickens on farms is a fifth less than a year ago.



WINTER WHEAT: The winter wheat crop for harvest in 1955 is estimated at 653 million bushels, 9 million bushels less than forecast on April 1. A crop this size would be 17 percent smaller than the 791 million bushels produced last year and one-fourth less than average production of 867 million bushels. In the central and southern Great Plains wheat area, continued shortage of soil moisture and dust storms lowered prospective production. This decline was partially offset by improved prospects in Montana, Washington, and Oregon, and in the East North Central States.

The estimated 33.8 million acres of winter wheat for harvest this year is the smallest since 1935. This acreage is one-eighth less than the 38.6 million acres harvested in 1954 and 30 percent less than the average of 47.9 million acres. The portion of the seeded acreage that will not be harvested for grain is estimated at 22.3 percent. This compares with 16.2 percent for the 1954 crop and the average of 12.7 percent; except for 1951 it is the largest since 1936. Based on May 1 conditions, the indicated yield per harvested acre is 19.3 bushels, which is less than last year's near record yield of 20.5 bushels, but larger than the average of 18.0 bushels.

In Kansas, production prospects declined during April. Most areas of the State had favorable moisture during the first half of April. However, with limited rainfall during the last half of the month, warm temperatures, strong winds and rapid plant growth resulted in depletion of soil moisture reserves. The crop in south central and southwestern counties has suffered particularly from shortage of moisture and an infestation of brown mites. Prospects are most favorable in eastern and northeastern Kansas counties. Advancement of growth on May 1 is considered somewhat ahead of normal.

In Nebraska, prospects declined slightly. Precipitation during the month was below normal and particularly in the central third of the State the soil moisture supply was very short at the close of the month. Wheat in the southwest and panhandle areas has a better outlook at present than wheat in central Nebraska.

Ample rainfall has benefited wheat in Montana, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Cool temperatures during April in these States has retarded plant growth, but were favorable for stooling and root development.

In most of the winter wheat States from Illinois eastward, production prospects improved during April. Above normal temperatures and generally adequate moisture favored crop growth.

Production prospects are poorest in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico. In these States, the 1955 crop now in prospect is about one-third of the 1944-53 average production. Acreage abandonment, mainly the result of drought and dust storms, has been heavy and yield prospects on acreage remaining for harvest are below average.



RYE: Production of rye in 1955 is forecast at 29.3 million bushels. This is nearly one-fourth more than produced in 1954, three-fifths more than the 1953 crop, nearly two-fifths more than average, and the largest crop since 1942. The increase in production for the last two years results primarily from the increase in acreage seeded, largely as an alternative to wheat which has been under acreage allotments. The estimated 2,168,000 acres to be harvested as grain exceeds last year by one-fourth and the low acreage of 1953 by over one-half.

Yield per harvested acre is indicated at 13.5 bushels, about one-third bushel less than in 1954, but nearly a bushel and a half above average.

About 43 percent of the acreage seeded to rye is expected to be harvested for grain this year. This is about the same proportion as last year, but less than the average of 48 percent for the previous 10 years.

PEACHES: The 1955 peach crop in the 10 Southern States will be almost a complete failure as a result of freezing temperatures in late March. The 10 Southern peach States are North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Although a few peaches may be produced in some of these States, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time. These States, and California, are the principal sources of peaches during June and July.

Considerable freeze damage to peach trees is reported in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and in some areas of Arkansas. The damage to trees varies widely, depending on location, condition and age of the trees. In some orchards, last year's growth was frozen back, which will reduce the set of buds for the 1956 crop. Loss of trees was heaviest in young orchards planted in the last two years. Some old trees in poor condition were also killed. The over-all effect of the freeze on peach trees will not be fully known until next spring.

The late March freeze also practically eliminated the peach crop in Virginia except the important northern counties, and in Kentucky, Tennessee, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, southern Missouri and New Mexico. In States north of these, peaches bloomed early and had set fruit by May 1 with no significant freeze damage.

In California, the peach bloom was heavy and pollination conditions were favorable for a good set. However, severe frost injury occurred during April in some areas of the Sacramento Valley and to a lesser extent in Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties. Good crops are expected in orchards that escaped frost injury.

CITRUS: The orange crop for the 1954-55 season is estimated at 131.8 million boxes compared with the 1953-54 crop of 125.9 million boxes and the average of 109.5 million. About 44 million boxes remained for harvest on May 1 this year compared with 35 million unharvested a year earlier. These include about 22.5 million California Valencias this year and 18 million last year. California Valencias are the principal source of fresh oranges during the summer and early fall.



Grapefruit are estimated at 42.4 million boxes compared with 48.4 million in 1953-54 and the average of 50 million. About 7 million boxes remained unharvested on May 1 this year compared with 8.8 million used after May 1 last year. Last season 1.3 million boxes of Florida grapefruit were not harvested because of low prices.

California lemons are estimated at 13.8 million boxes compared with the 1953-54 crop of 16.1 million boxes and the average of 12.5 million.

The Florida citrus areas are generally in need of rain. Where irrigation is not available, a few trees are beginning to wilt. Utilization of oranges to May 1 this season totals about 70 million boxes, approximately 6 million boxes less than last season to May 1. The Florida orange crop is smaller by 1 1/2 million boxes so that about 4 1/2 million more boxes than last year remained for harvest on May 1. Fruit has been maturing about two weeks later than last year's crop. Grapefruit utilization to May 1 totaled about 30 1/2 million boxes this year which was about 4 million less than last year to the same date. Production is forecast at 7 million boxes less than last season. Since 1.3 million boxes were unharvested last season, the net result is about 4 1/2 million boxes remaining on May 1 which is 1 1/2 million less than used after May 1 last year.

The Texas citrus crops turned out substantially less than indicated earlier. Oranges are now estimated at 1.5 million boxes and grapefruit at 2.5 million boxes. Citrus trees are in good condition although rainfall was very light during April as well as in March. Irrigation water is still ample and groves have received good care.

In Arizona, growing conditions during April were fair and prospects for the 1955-56 crops are fairly favorable.

California weather during most of March and the first half of April was dry and cold and heavy irrigation was required. However, nearly all districts received good rains the last half of April. Trees have finished blooming and a good set of fruit for the 1955-56 crops is in prospect. Estimates of the 1954-55 crops are unchanged from April 1. Valencias are forecast at 23.5 million boxes -- a third more than the 1953-54 crop but a fifth less than the 1952-53 crop. Harvesting of Valencias started in mid-April and about a million boxes had been picked by May 1. About 1 1/2 million boxes of Navel oranges remained for harvest on May 1 and these will all be harvested during May.

CHERRIES, CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON AND OREGON: The sweet cherry crop in California is forecast at 35,200 tons, 52 percent larger than the short 1954 crop and 13 percent above the 10-year average. Production of the Royal Ann variety is forecast at 14,800 tons, compared with 8,400 tons in 1954. Other varieties are expected to total 20,400 tons, compared with 14,800 tons last year. California cherries



had a heavy bloom and there is a good set in San Joaquin and Santa Clara Counties, the two principal areas. Most areas received heavy rains during the last half of April which were favorable for development of Royal Anns, Bings and Tartarians but caused losses by cracking on the earlier varieties. The first rail shipments are expected from the Stockton area about May 12.

In Washington, sweet cherries are blooming later than usual and prospects are still uncertain. Frost damage to date has been limited to the Yakima Valley and losses in most orchards were minimized by effective heating. In most of the Wenatchee-Okanogan District, full bloom is expected about May 5. Continued cold weather to May 1 has curtailed bee activity and a poor set may result unless the weather improves.

In Oregon, full bloom of sweet cherries is expected to be about two weeks later than last year--one of the latest seasons on record. There was no frost damage to May 1, and the late bloom reduced the risk of damage in May. Soil moisture is unusually good.

PLUMS AND PRUNES, CALIFORNIA: Plum production in California is forecast at 75,000 tons, 4 percent more than last year but 7 percent below average. Prospects vary widely by districts. Freezing temperatures on April 2 caused heavy losses to individual growers in the Sacramento Valley but this area has a small percentage of the State's acreage. In some districts a lighter set has reduced need for thinning and better size is expected than last year.

ALMONDS, CALIFORNIA: The bloom period for almonds was favorable and the set was good. However, several cold periods since February 28 have reduced prospects in some areas. Most orchards with equipment for frost protection have satisfactory crops but complete losses are reported in some unprotected orchards.

APRICOTS, CALIFORNIA: Production is forecast at 230,000 tons, 77 percent more than the short 1954 crop of 130,000 tons and 9 percent above the 10-year average. The trees bloomed profusely and heavy crops have set in most districts. There has been spotty frost damage since the bloom period and hail storms have caused some damage to fruit. Hail-marked fruit is being removed in thinning.

PECANS: Prospects for the 1955 pecan crop are unusually uncertain this year because of the severe spring freeze damage. However, it is probable that the crop will be short. The Schleys and other early varieties appear to have been damaged most while Stuarts and some of the other late varieties may have fair crops.

South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama appear to have the shortest crops in the pecan belt. All new growth at the time of the freeze was killed but the extent of tree damage is not known. Florida prospects are favorable except in the area west of Tallahassee. Mississippi and Louisiana expect fair crops in most areas. In Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma, continued droughts of recent years have sapped the strength of pecan trees. Prospects were further reduced by the late March freeze, but damage was less severe



than in many eastern areas because most trees were still dormant at the time of the freeze. With favorable growing conditions for the balance of the season, fair to good crops could be produced this year in these 3 States.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: The production of commercial potatoes in the 12 late spring States is forecast at 35,305,000 bushels, 4 percent above the 1954 crop but 14 percent below average. The expected production in California at 28,000,000 bushels, accounts for about 80 percent of the late spring crop. Except for California, the production in each State is below 1954 and also below average. Freezing weather in late March in the Southern late spring producing States damaged the crop and reduced the yield. The crop, except in Alabama, made some recovery from the effect of the late March freeze. In general, harvest will be about 1 week to 2 weeks later than usual. In Alabama, heavy rains during the early part of April did further damage to the crop. While much uncertainty still exists regarding the outcome of the crop in this State, the loss of acreage now is expected to amount to about 50 percent of the planted acreage. Prospects in Alabama are placed at 840,000 bushels, about 24 percent of the 1954 production. In Louisiana, dry weather combined with the freeze in late March reduced the yield. Potatoes in Georgia are making slow recovery from the March freeze. Prospects in South Carolina vary considerably. The early plantings have not made as good recovery from the late March freeze as expected. Harvest will probably start the week of May 30. The Texas crop has made some recovery from the March freeze. In the southern area of Texas, harvest will be later than usual and low yields are expected. The irrigated acreage around San Antonio made good development during April but harvest is not expected until late May,--about 2 to 3 weeks later than usual. Stands in Arkansas are thin in many fields but the moisture supply is generally adequate. In Tennessee, unfavorable weather delayed plantings. In the Cumberland Plateau section, planting will continue until after the middle of May. The commercial crop in North Carolina made remarkable recovery from the March freeze and prospects are generally good. The crop, though, is about a week behind schedule. Some digging of the early varieties is expected during the first week of June. In California, the prevailing cool weather has held back the maturity of the crop. Shipments, mostly from the Edison section, have been light. The Edison and Arvin districts are waiting for the crop to mature. The Marketing Order regulating the time of shipment based on maturity went into effect May 6. The Arizona crop has been delayed by the cool weather and harvest is expected to be about two weeks later than last year.

Production of the early spring crop in Florida and Texas is placed at 6,120,000 bushels, less than one percent below the forecast of a month ago. The estimate is 3 percent below 1954 production but 53 percent above average. In the Hasting section of Florida, harvest is underway with peak harvest expected during the first three weeks of May. Yields are generally good but lower than the record crop of last year. The area has been very dry during most of April. In the LaCrosse-Brooker section of North Florida, dry weather is also affecting the yields. Harvesting of red varieties has started and harvest of white varieties is expected to begin around May 10. The acreage in Escambia



County in west Florida is now expected to yield about one-fourth to one-third of a normal crop. Freezes in late March and excessive rains in early April followed by dry weather reduced the yield in this area. Harvest of the small early spring crop in Texas has been completed.

The acreage planted for early summer harvest is placed at 72,600 acres, 11 percent above 1954 but 27 percent below average. In the larger producing States--Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska, Texas, and New Jersey--the acreages planted were above earlier intentions. With the exception of Maryland and Nebraska, the acreage planted for harvest in these States is above 1954. Maryland and Nebraska along with Kansas showed no change from last year. The acreages in Kentucky, Missouri and Georgia are below the 1954 figures. The Virginia acreage in the Eastern Shore and Norfolk sections was planted under relatively favorable conditions, although the planting season extended over a longer period than usual. The crop came up to good stands and has made rapid development to date. Harvest is expected to begin about June 1. The commercial acreage in Maryland was generally planted by April 8, a few days later than last year. In Kansas, the acreage is up to a good stand but the crop is in need of rain in all areas. The Nebraska crop was planted under drier conditions than last year and growers will be forced to start irrigation soon. The Texas acreage was planted a little later than usual and toward the end of April, plants were emerging from the ground. Early planted fields are about ready for the first irrigation. In New Jersey, plantings were generally completed under ideal conditions and some of the early fields are coming up. A larger proportion of the acreage will be grown this year by growers with irrigation facilities.

The acreage planted for early commercial production (winter, spring and summer) this year is 232,000, 7 percent above last year but 22 percent below average.

TOBACCO: Tobacco production of all types in 1954 is now placed at 2,236 million pounds, 1.6 percent above the estimated published last December. The 1954 crop was 9 percent larger than the production of a year earlier. Tobacco was harvested from 1,666,100 acres, 2 percent above the 1953 acreage. These revised estimates are based on nearly complete sales data, reports from growers and dealers, and marketing card data assembled by the Commodity Stabilization Service.

Growers received 1,150 million dollars for the 1954 crop compared with 1,076 million dollars in 1953. The average price per pound was 51.4 cents compared with the 1953 average of 52.3 cents, a record high.

Flue-cured tobacco production in 1954 is estimated at 1,314 million pounds, 3 percent more than the 1953 crop and 10 percent above the 1943-52 average.

The Burley crop in 1954 totaled 667 million pounds, an increase of 18 percent over 1953 and the largest of record. The crop was harvested from 420,900 acres, compared with 419,700 acres in 1953. Record high yields per acre were obtained in nearly all sections of the Belt except Kansas, and parts of Tennessee. Yields averaged 1,585 pounds per acre compared with the previous high of 1,403 pounds in 1952.



Production of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos totaled 62.2 and 34.6 million pounds, respectively, in 1954. The 1953 production of these types was 48.9 and 26.6 million pounds. Fire-cured acreage increased 8 percent over 1953; dark air-cured acreage was practically the same as 1953.

Production of all cigar tobaccos in 1954 is estimated at 115 million pounds compared with 106 million pounds in 1953. Pennsylvania Seedleaf filler, Wisconsin and Minnesota binder, and Georgia-Florida shade-grown wrapper crops were larger than in 1953, but other cigar types showed declines.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: Production of maple sirup during the 1955 season is estimated at 1,657,000 gallons, 4 percent below last year's production of 1,730,000 gallons. Maple sugar production, estimated at 151,000 pounds for 1955 is down 10 percent from the 1954 production of 168,000 pounds.

The number of trees tapped this year, at 6,680,000 trees, is 1.6 percent below last year. The decrease in trees tapped resumes the downward trend apparent since 1947, interrupted only by last year's 2 percent increase. Wisconsin and Minnesota showed increases in number of trees tapped over last year; Pennsylvania and Maryland tapped the same number as in 1954, but all other States were down.

The 1955 maple sirup season in New England was of average length although considerably shorter than the unusually long season of last year. Moisture supplies during the season were ample with northern New England having heavy snow cover and little frost in the ground. Southern counties of New Hampshire and Vermont and the State of Massachusetts had little snow cover, but deep frost in the ground. Almost ideal conditions prevailed in Massachusetts and record yields per tree were secured. In New York, the season was one of the best in many years and with the exception of last year, the longest on record. In both Wisconsin and Minnesota, the season was unusually short beginning near the end of March and ending before mid-April. Elsewhere, the season was of about average duration although shorter than last year.

HAY: About 14.8 million tons of old hay remained on farms May 1, 1955.

This is 0.4 million tons or 3 percent less than last year and 4 percent less than average. Disappearance of hay January 1 to May 1 this year was 6 percent larger than usual and the largest in 3 years.

Stocks are low in the Western States, which as a group had only three-fifths as much hay on hand May 1 as a year earlier. The Southern States had about seven-eighths as much. Supplies in many areas of these States have been near exhaustion for some time. In the South, a long feeding season with heavy requirements resulted from last year's drought, with accompanying poor winter grazing conditions. In the West, feeding was heavy this spring because of late snowstorms. Movement by trucks and rail to deficit areas was again active for the third consecutive year and sizable quantities of hay were shipped under the emergency drought relief program. However, somewhat offsetting low stocks in these areas were the adequate to surplus hay carryovers in the North Atlantic States, all



States north of the Ohio River, and those westward to the Dakotas and Nebraska. Stocks for this area were about one-tenth larger than a year ago.

The May condition of the United States hay crop is reported at 85 percent of normal, one point below last year but equal to the 1944-53 average. The condition of 89 percent in the important hay-producing North Central Region compares with the average of 85 percent. Condition is also 4 points above average in the North Atlantic States, but below average elsewhere -- about 9 points in the West and the South Central; and 3 below in the South Atlantic States. New seedings of legume hays show generally good stands and came through the winter without serious losses. Low temperatures in March retarded growth of alfalfa in Kansas, but a good recovery was reported. In Oklahoma and Texas, however, where growth was more advanced, the alfalfa crop was noticeably damaged by the freeze. In the South, lespedeza and other early hay crops received serious set-backs from frost. Rainfall and temperatures this spring were generally favorable for growth. Spraying for control of insects is reported to be on the increase.

PASTURE: Condition of United States pasture feed on May 1 averaged 79 percent of normal -- 1 point lower than in either of the last two years and 3 points below average for the date. However, pasture condition on May 1 was up 4 points from April 1 as compared to a usual slight decrease. In the Eastern half of the country, above normal temperatures and favorable moisture conditions during April resulted in rapid grass growth. However, pasture feed from the Great Plains west made little progress during April.

In the Southwest, lack of rain and high winds caused further deterioration during April of already short pasture feed. Eastern Colorado, southern Kansas, western Oklahoma, and the western half of Texas showed extreme drought on May 1 (see pasture map, page 4). In Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada, pastures were dry and short and provided only limited feed for livestock. Condition of pastures on May 1 averaged 47 percent of normal in Colorado, 49 percent in New Mexico, 54 percent in Texas and 56 percent in Oklahoma -- the lowest of record since the mid-thirties and from 21 to 34 points below average for the date.

In eastern Texas and Oklahoma and the Southern States east of the Great Plains, which were hard hit by the late March freeze, pastures made excellent recovery during April and were supplying mostly adequate grazing on May 1. However, pasture feed conditions in this area were generally below the May 1 average and last year. Additional rain is needed in several States for continued improvement. In the Central States east of the Great Plains, grass developed rapidly under favorable April temperatures and rainfall, and in the Northern States prospects were good and the season was ahead of normal. May 1 pasture condition in the East North Central States averaged 93 percent of normal equalling the 35 year record high, and in the North Atlantic area was near-record high.

In the Northern Great Plains and Northern Rocky Mountain States, development of pastures and ranges was retarded by unseasonably cool temperatures. There is generally sufficient moisture available to start grass but more rain will be needed for continued growth. In the Pacific Northwest, cold weather retarded grass growth but, with ample



moisture, warm weather should promote good growth of grass. California pasture and range feed was short on May 1 because of drought and cold weather, but heavy rains in the North have improved feed prospects.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** Milk production on farms increased seasonally, and in April was almost up to last year's level. Output during the month totaled 11,264 million pounds, compared with 11,280 million pounds in April last year. Production was 8 percent above the 1944-53 April average of 10,408 million pounds. Warm weather east of the Rockies and rapid growth of green feed in the more important southern and central milk producing sections favored increased milk flow in these areas. National milk output in April was sufficient to provide each person in the United States 2.28 pounds daily, 2 percent less than a year ago, and 3 percent less than average. Milk production during the first 4 months of 1955 totaled 39.7 billion pounds, 1 percent below last year's record.

On May 1, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 20.33 pounds, the first time that output per cow has ever exceeded 20 pounds on that date. In the southern regions, production per cow was 5 to 6 percent above May 1, last year, and in the other regions, 1 to 2 percent above. As compared with the 10-year average for the date, output per cow was up in all regions, by margins ranging from 7 percent in the West to 18 percent in the West North Central region. The proportion of milk cows in crop reporters' herds in production on May 1 was 76.2 percent, a new high record for the date.

The previous high milk output for April was equaled or exceeded in 13 of the 33 States for which monthly production data are available, and in 7 other States this April's output has been exceeded in only 1 or 2 years. On the other hand, production was below the 10-year average in Iowa, the Great Plains States, and the Pacific Northwest -- all areas where milk cow numbers are considerably reduced from a decade ago. Wisconsin cows produced 1,623 million pounds of milk during April to lead all States, followed by Minnesota with 856 million pounds, California with 633 million pounds, and Pennsylvania with 581 million pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	April :average: :1944-53:	April :1954	March :1955	April :1955	State	April :average: :1944-53:	April :1954	March :1955	April :1955
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	95	104	109	107	Ga.	102	114	113	120
Pa.	484	556	570	581	Ky.	187	213	178	216
Ohio	441	507	485	512	Tenn.	195	219	182	216
Ind.	302	326	306	316	Ala.	112	119	107	121
Ill.	457	461	445	460	Miss.	131	153	140	165
Mich.	458	489	469	481	Ark.	116	129	106	128
Wis.	1,426	1,647	1,533	1,623	Okla.	198	178	168	187
Minn.	798	865	849	856	Texas	332	288	264	299
Iowa	532	511	481	497	Mont.	51	45	39	46
Mo.	344	412	335	417	Idaho	112	129	124	137
N.Dak.	155	156	146	163	Wyo.	22	19	16	17
S.Dak.	127	124	110	117	Utah	59	62	61	62
Nebr.	208	201	176	197	Wash.	163	161	148	159
Kans.	243	233	207	225	Oreg.	120	119	101	117
Va.	149	168	157	168	Calif.	549	629	618	633
W.Va.	66	66	63	68	Other				
N.C.	131	147	133	149	States	1,493	1,674	1,455	1,647
S.C.	50	56	53	57	U.S.	10,408	11,280	10,447	11,264

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.



POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,529 million eggs in April -- 4 percent more than in April last year and 3 percent above the 1944-53 average. Egg production was above that of last year in all parts of the country. It was up 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and West, and 2 percent in the South Central States. Egg production during the first 4 months of this year was 2 percent larger than in these months last year and 8 percent above average.

Rate of egg production during April was 18.5 eggs per layer, compared with 18.3 last year and the average of 17.8 eggs. The rate was above that of last year in all parts of the country, except the South Central where it was about the same. It was up 2 percent in the North Atlantic and North Central, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic and the West. Rate per layer on hand during the first 4 months of this year was 65.5 eggs, the same as last year, compared with the average of 59.9 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock in April averaged about 353 million layers -- 2 percent more than in April last year, but 1 percent below average. Numbers were up from last year in all parts of the country. Increases were 3 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic and 2 percent in the rest of the country. The rate of culling this year has been about the same as last year.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1 are estimated at 332 million -- 19 percent below a year ago, and 20 percent below the average. Young chicken holdings on May 1 were below last year in all regions of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 23 percent in the West North Central and South Central, 18 percent in the East North Central, 17 percent in the South Atlantic, 14 percent in the North Atlantic and 13 percent in the Western States.

#### HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS

##### ANE EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
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##### HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MAY 1

	Thousands						
1944-53 (Av.)	49,375	67,851	99,385	32,864	63,447	33,087	346,010
1954	60,315	66,328	88,314	32,316	53,555	36,030	336,858
1955	62,479	68,154	91,098	33,311	54,119	36,565	345,726

##### CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, MAY 1

	Thousands						
1944-53 (Av.)	56,740	85,250	113,138	45,730	80,700	31,631	413,189
1954	67,722	87,361	102,100	40,990	70,618	40,826	409,617
1955	58,376	71,636	78,515	33,858	54,446	35,559	332,390

##### EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1

	Number						
1944-53 (Av.)	60.1	60.8	62.1	56.4	56.6	60.4	59.8
1954	59.1	61.9	63.8	59.1	58.9	61.6	61.1
1955	60.7	63.6	66.2	59.7	59.5	61.3	62.5

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 35.9 cents per dozen, compared with 39.7 cents in mid-March and 35.0 cents in April a year ago. Markets for shell eggs were unsettled in April. Prices advanced early in the period but reacted downward to close barely steady to weak. Prices were

lowest at the close of the month. Accumulation of storage eggs during April were considerably heavier than a year ago, but less than average.

Producers received an average of 26.4 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-April, compared with 27.3 cents in mid-March and 23.5 cents in April last year. Farm chickens averaged 20.4 cents and commercial broilers 28.6 cents, compared with 21.1 cents and 24.3 cents, respectively, in mid-April last year. Commercial broiler and fryer markets were sharply lower during the latter part of April as supplies increased in all commercial areas. There was some upward reaction at the close of the month. The market for hens was irregular during April.

Farm turkey prices on April 15 averaged 29.1 cents a pound live weight, compared with 33.1 cents a year earlier. Fryer-roaster turkey prices declined during the month with some upward reaction at the close. Other classes of turkeys were firm and prices advanced. Storage reserves of total poultry are comparatively low for the season.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-April was \$3.73 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.76 in mid-March and \$3.93 in April last year. The April egg-feed and chicken-feed ratios were slightly more favorable than a year earlier. The broiler-feed ratio was considerably more favorable than a year earlier, but the turkey feed ratio was less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



## WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Average			Average		
	For			1944-53			1944-53		
	Average	1954	harvest	1944-53	1954	cated	1944-53	1954	cated
	1944-53		1955			1955			1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	380	330	320	26.8	30.5	30.0	10,239	10,065	9,600
N.J.	74	54	52	23.7	28.0	26.0	1,771	1,512	1,352
Pa.	894	707	622	22.2	28.0	24.0	19,856	19,796	14,928
Ohio	2,142	1,764	1,570	24.2	27.5	28.0	52,018	48,510	43,960
Ind.	1,540	1,302	1,172	22.0	30.5	28.0	34,079	39,711	32,816
Ill.	1,586	1,549	1,472	20.9	29.0	27.5	33,897	44,921	40,480
Mich.	1,199	1,000	930	26.2	30.0	30.0	31,516	30,000	27,900
Wis.	31	28	25	23.3	23.5	25.0	722	658	625
Minn.	81	38	33	19.4	14.0	22.0	1,565	532	726
Iowa	191	95	83	19.3	18.0	22.0	3,795	1,710	1,826
Mo.	1,383	1,294	1,333	18.5	31.0	26.0	25,825	40,114	34,658
S.Dak.	305	297	324	15.2	15.5	16.0	4,718	4,604	5,184
Nebr.	3,874	3,060	3,274	19.6	20.0	21.0	76,671	61,200	68,754
Kans.	12,849	10,069	9,163	15.7	17.5	14.5	204,016	176,208	132,864
Del.	61	35	33	18.8	23.5	20.0	1,152	822	660
Md.	313	195	172	19.8	25.5	22.0	6,189	4,972	3,784
Va.	418	272	242	18.9	25.5	22.0	7,851	6,936	5,324
W.Va.	73	48	40	19.2	24.0	22.0	1,388	1,152	880
N.C.	410	338	324	17.5	22.0	18.0	7,178	7,436	5,832
S.C.	190	158	147	16.0	19.5	16.0	3,040	3,081	2,352
Ga.	150	112	93	14.9	18.5	12.0	2,216	2,072	1,116
Ky.	304	216	194	16.7	25.5	21.0	5,068	5,508	4,074
Tenn.	288	214	199	15.1	18.5	16.0	4,320	3,959	3,184
Ala.	14	24	40	17.1	22.0	16.0	238	528	640
Miss.	15	28	16	21.7	28.0	22.0	331	784	352
Ark.	34	63	60	15.2	26.0	16.0	541	1,638	960
Okla.	5,765	4,718	3,303	13.6	15.0	10.0	79,304	70,770	33,030
Texas	4,524	3,252	1,398	11.6	9.5	8.0	55,404	30,894	11,184
Mont.	1,408	1,430	1,616	20.0	23.5	24.0	28,107	33,605	38,784
Idaho	818	706	741	24.8	27.0	26.0	20,177	19,062	19,266
Wyo.	244	204	200	18.7	13.0	12.0	4,580	2,652	2,400
Colo.	2,286	1,579	1,263	17.6	10.0	9.5	40,258	15,790	11,998
N.Mex.	290	80	95	8.3	5.0	4.5	2,867	400	428
Ariz.	26	21	32	23.8	28.0	27.0	604	588	864
Utah	301	270	265	18.7	15.5	19.0	5,516	4,185	5,035
Nev.	5	3	2	26.3	27.0	26.0	128	81	52
Wash.	2,057	1,882	1,807	27.9	34.0	32.0	57,475	63,988	57,824
Oreg.	808	738	701	26.2	28.5	28.0	21,307	21,033	19,628
Calif.	610	463	398	18.8	20.0	19.0	11,464	9,260	7,562
U.S.	47,942	38,636	33,754	18.0	20.5	19.3	867,390	790,737	652,886

## RYE

State	Acreage for grain			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest 1955	Average		Indi- cated 1955	Average		Indi- cated 1955
	Average:	1954		1944-53	1954		1944-53	1954	
	1944-53:	1954	1955	1944-53	1954	1955	1944-53:	1954	1955
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	13	15	15	18.4	20.0	19.0	236	300	285
N.J.	12	12	14	17.8	20.5	18.0	219	246	252
Pa.	20	15	22	15.8	21.0	18.0	316	315	396
Ohio	23	48	32	17.0	19.5	19.0	390	936	608
Ind.	59	110	99	13.5	17.0	15.0	797	1,870	1,485
Ill.	47	114	162	13.3	18.0	15.5	631	2,052	2,511
Mich.	59	57	57	14.1	15.5	15.0	827	884	855
Wis.	83	42	47	11.5	12.0	12.5	958	504	588
Minn.	151	92	106	14.0	14.5	16.0	2,154	1,334	1,696
Iowa	11	5	18	14.6	16.0	16.0	166	80	288
Mo.	35	60	70	11.7	17.0	14.0	412	1,020	980
N.Dak.	215	308	539	12.6	14.5	15.0	2,710	4,466	8,085
S.Dak.	339	164	269	12.3	15.0	15.0	4,202	2,460	4,035
Nebr.	249	155	189	9.7	10.0	10.0	2,458	1,550	1,890
Kans.	51	82	102	10.4	11.0	10.0	528	902	1,020
Del.	17	16	17	13.9	16.5	14.0	238	264	238
Md.	15	14	17	14.9	18.0	16.5	226	252	280
Va.	24	24	25	14.4	17.0	16.0	343	408	400
W.Va.	3	2	2	13.3	16.0	14.0	36	32	28
N.C.	22	18	19	13.0	15.0	13.0	274	270	247
S.C.	10	16	16	10.4	11.5	9.5	101	184	152
Ga.	7	8	10	9.5	10.0	8.0	64	80	80
Ky.	30	33	34	13.4	16.5	15.0	402	544	510
Tenn.	26	23	21	10.4	11.5	9.0	269	264	189
Okla.	64	115	86	7.9	8.0	6.5	526	920	559
Texas	26	42	37	8.6	8.5	7.0	223	357	259
Mont.	15	12	19	11.4	11.5	14.0	173	138	266
Idaho	4	4	4	14.3	13.0	15.0	57	52	60
Wyo.	7	6	7	10.1	10.0	10.0	71	60	70
Colo.	44	46	37	8.4	6.0	5.5	374	276	204
N.Mex.	5	5	5	8.8	10.0	6.0	44	50	30
Utah	7	6	7	9.6	9.0	8.0	68	54	56
Wash.	14	23	38	11.4	11.0	12.5	155	253	475
Oreg.	25	18	18	13.3	11.5	10.0	340	207	180
Calif.	9	8	8	11.4	13.0	11.0	108	104	88
U.S.	1,740	1,718	2,168	12.1	13.8	13.5	21,097	23,688	29,345



## CROP PRODUCTION, May 1955

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

HAY				ALL HAY				PASTURE		
Condition May 1				Stocks on farms May 1				Condition May 1		
State:	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955	
	1944-53	1/		1944-53			1944-53			
		Percent			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	90	87	94	134	106	93	89	91	92	
N.H.	91	97	94	46	33	54	90	96	92	
Vt.	92	94	94	152	122	175	90	92	93	
Mass.	93	96	92	63	39	58	93	94	92	
R.I.	93	86	93	5	5	5	90	88	93	
Conn.	91	91	91	49	33	47	90	90	91	
N.Y.	86	93	92	781	668	717	85	92	91	
N.J.	86	88	87	61	37	44	85	86	86	
Pa.	88	90	90	544	351	455	85	88	89	
Ohio	88	86	93	479	382	475	86	86	93	
Ind.	87	89	91	389	276	302	86	89	92	
Ill.	86	89	92	764	638	900	85	88	92	
Mich.	87	94	94	571	578	598	84	93	94	
Wis. 2/	87	89	94	1,357	1,631	1,431	84	87	93	
Minn. 2/	84	84	92	802	898	936	81	84	89	
Iowa	85	85	94	1,131	1,045	1,223	84	83	92	
Mo.	85	79	83	728	398	585	82	77	82	
N.Dak. 2/	79	78	85	565	1,048	882	74	74	79	
S.Dak. 2/	84	86	87	666	1,227	1,122	81	82	81	
Nebr. 2/	85	85	79	734	607	881	81	79	73	
Kans.	84	79	78	367	336	414	80	73	71	
Del.	88	94	83	14	10	8	87	89	83	
Md.	86	88	87	90	56	53	85	86	87	
Va.	87	84	82	244	89	88	87	84	84	
W.Va.	85	80	88	152	77	173	82	77	86	
N.C.	84	91	78	284	156	151	85	90	81	
S.C.	78	85	74	95	54	42	81	85	76	
Ga.	80	84	68	175	124	49	83	83	72	
Fla.	78	77	78	18	11	9	78	81	70	
Ky.	86	82	84	349	198	293	85	80	85	
Tenn.	85	86	78	316	201	144	86	86	81	
Ala.	80	84	73	148	92	60	84	87	76	
Miss.	80	84	76	145	85	105	84	86	79	
Ark.	80	74	78	188	69	87	83	77	83	
La.	82	80	74	42	37	29	84	83	76	
Okla.	77	66	59	169	232	125	77	67	56	
Texas	77	66	65	229	290	139	75	59	54	
Mont. 2/	85	86	87	543	706	515	79	78	82	
Idaho 2/	90	90	88	282	357	221	85	87	78	
Wyo. 2/	88	83	77	231	264	110	83	74	64	
Colo. 2/	87	77	71	296	351	199	81	58	47	
N.Mex. 2/	84	78	77	46	44	36	70	59	49	
Ariz.	89	89	75	54	60	83	81	80	67	
Utah 2/	90	89	86	145	200	142	85	81	76	
Nev. 2/	87	90	72	93	132	63	83	89	72	
Wash. 2/	88	83	78	189	225	139	84	74	64	
Oreg. 2/	90	90	83	207	294	150	87	88	70	
Calif. 2/	84	92	72	290	331	187	76	90	66	
U. S.	85	86	85	15,422	15,203	14,797	82	80	79	

1/Average includes tame hay condition 1944-46, all hay condition 1947-53, except for States footnoted 2.

2/Tame hay condition.

## TOBACCO BY STATES, 1953 AND 1954 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Mass.	6,500	6,800	1,790	1,710	11,638	11,629
Conn.	16,000	15,400	1,589	1,472	25,418	22,674
N.Y.	100	---	1,250	---	125	---
Pa.	25,800	28,000	1,481	1,551	38,214	43,416
Ohio	17,500	17,200	1,400	1,677	24,500	28,840
Ind.	9,300	9,900	1,400	1,630	13,020	16,137
Wis.	14,100	14,800	1,404	1,532	19,803	22,680
Minn.	200	1/ 160	1,100	1,650	220	264
Mo.	4,400	4,300	940	1,325	4,136	5,698
Kans.	100	100	1,100	1,150	110	115
Md.	45,000	50,000	900	850	40,500	42,500
Va.	128,200	131,200	1,136	1,269	145,650	166,458
W.Va.	3,100	3,200	1,465	1,550	4,542	4,960
N.C.	685,400	698,700	1,244	1,308	852,825	913,874
S.C.	122,000	126,000	1,415	1,175	172,630	148,050
Ga.	104,100	106,000	1,267	1,172	131,860	124,220
Fla.	24,500	25,300	1,067	1,302	26,132	32,941
Ky.	322,300	322,000	1,297	1,562	417,865	502,972
Tenn.	103,400	106,000	1,250	1,397	129,253	148,118
Ala.	600	700	1,085	888	651	622
La.	300	300	560	800	168	240
U.S.	1,632,900	1,666,100	1,261	1,342	2,059,260	2,236,408

State	Season average price per lb. :		Value of production	
	received by farmers			
	1953	1954	1953	1954
	C e n t s		Thousand dollars	
Mass.	84.2	77.2	9,795	8,983
Conn.	104.0	107.0	26,514	24,317
N.Y.	23.0	---	29	---
Pa.	27.4	27.4	10,489	11,885
Ohio	43.8	42.4	10,733	12,227
Ind.	50.3	46.4	6,549	7,488
Wis.	29.2	30.0	5,791	6,812
Minn.	23.0	23.0	51	61
Mo.	44.0	50.7	1,820	2,889
Kans.	36.0	45.0	40	52
Md.	54.5	2/	22,072	23,162
Va.	42.7	50.5	62,197	83,994
W.Va.	55.9	50.2	2,539	2,490
N.C.	53.7	54.2	458,095	495,683
S.C.	56.4	49.0	97,363	72,544
Ga.	52.6	47.2	69,415	58,692
Fla.	70.4	75.9	18,406	24,990
Ky.	50.7	48.5	211,799	243,920
Tenn.	48.1	47.0	62,220	69,574
Ala.	49.0	49.0	319	305
La.	68.0	59.0	114	142
U.S.	52.3	51.4	1,076,350	1,150,210

1/Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

2/Sales to date insufficient to establish price--evaluated at 1953 crop average price.



## CROP PRODUCTION, May 1955

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1953 AND 1954 (Revised)

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price		Value of production	
		1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	per lb. received:	by farmers	1953	1954
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Cents		Thousand dollars	
Class 1, Flue-cured:											
Va.	11	101,000	103,000	1,120	1,220	113,120	125,660	42.3	52.3	47,850	65,720
N.C.	11	258,000	266,000	1,015	1,120	261,870	297,920	44.6	52.7	116,794	157,004
Total Old Belt	11	359,000	369,000	1,045	1,148	374,990	423,580	43.9	52.6	164,644	222,724
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	331,000	334,000	1,360	1,430	450,160	477,620	57.9	55.3	260,643	264,124
N.C.	13	85,000	86,000	1,415	1,325	120,275	113,950	57.9	54.3	69,639	61,875
S.C.	13	122,000	126,000	1,415	1,175	172,630	148,050	56.4	49.0	97,363	72,544
Total S.C. Belt	13	207,000	212,000	1,415	1,236	292,905	262,000	57.0	51.3	167,002	134,419
Ga.	14	103,000	105,000	1,270	1,170	130,810	122,850	51.5	45.6	67,367	56,020
Fla.	14	21,200	21,500	1,070	1,290	22,684	27,735	51.5	53.5	11,682	14,838
Ala.	14	600	700	1,085	888	651	622	49.0	49.0	319	305
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	124,800	127,200	1,235	1,189	154,145	151,207	51.5	47.1	79,368	71,163
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,021,800	1,042,200	1,245	1,261	1,272,200	1,314,407	52.8	52.7	671,657	692,430
Class 2, Fire-cured:											
Total Va. Belt	21	9,900	10,000	930	1,060	9,207	10,600	35.6	34.4	3,278	3,646
Ky.	22	8,500	9,300	910	1,300	7,735	12,090	32.3	38.3	2,498	4,630
Tenn.	22	19,800	20,400	1,165	1,250	23,067	25,500	35.8	42.0	8,258	10,710
Total Hopkinsville-Clarks Belt	22	28,300	29,700	1,088	1,266	30,802	37,590	34.9	40.8	10,756	15,340
Ky.	23	8,000	10,000	910	1,150	7,280	11,500	28.8	32.6	2,097	3,749
Tenn.	23	2,100	2,300	775	1,100	1,628	2,530	23.8	31.3	387	792
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	10,100	12,300	882	1,141	8,908	14,030	27.9	32.4	2,484	4,541
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	48,300	52,000	1,013	1,197	48,917	62,220	33.8	37.8	16,518	23,527
Class 3, Air-cured:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	12,800	12,600	1,400	1,650	17,920	20,790	53.1	50.1	9,516	10,416
Ind.	31	9,300	9,900	1,400	1,630	13,020	16,137	50.3	46.4	6,549	7,488
Mo.	31	4,400	4,300	940	1,325	4,136	5,698	44.0	50.7	1,820	2,889
Kans.	31	100	100	1,100	1,150	110	115	36.0	45.0	40	52
Va.	31	13,600	14,100	1,500	1,880	20,400	26,508	49.7	50.7	10,139	13,440
W.Va.	31	3,100	3,200	1,465	1,550	4,542	4,960	55.9	50.2	2,539	2,490
N.C.	31	11,400	12,700	1,800	1,920	20,520	24,384	53.7	52.0	11,019	12,680
Ky.	31	287,000	284,000	1,335	1,595	383,145	452,980	52.8	50.0	202,301	226,490
Tenn.	31	78,000	80,000	1,290	1,445	100,620	115,600	52.2	48.9	52,524	56,528
Total Burley Belt	31	419,700	420,900	1,345	1,585	564,413	667,172	52.5	49.8	296,447	332,473
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	45,000	50,000	900	850	40,500	42,500	54.5	Y	22,072	23,162
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	464,700	470,900	1,302	1,507	604,913	709,672	52.7	50.1	318,519	355,635

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price: Value of production			
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		:per lb. received: : by farmers			
		1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954		
Thousand dollars											
3B Dark Air-cured											
Ky.	35	11,300	11,100	1,100	1,420	12,430	15,762	26.1	34.0	3,244	5,359
Tenn.	35	3,500	3,300	1,125	1,360	3,938	4,488	26.7	34.4	1,051	1,544
Total One Sucker	35	14,800	14,400	1,106	1,406	16,368	20,250	26.2	34.1	4,295	6,903
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	7,500	7,600	970	1,400	7,275	10,640	22.8	34.7	1,659	3,692
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	3,700	4,100	790	900	2,923	3,690	31.8	32.2	930	1,188
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	26,000	26,100	1,022	1,325	26,566	34,580	25.9	34.1	6,884	11,783
Class 4, Cigar Filler:											
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	25,500	27,800	1,480	1,550	37,740	43,090	27.5	27.4	10,378	11,807
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	4,700	4,600	1,400	1,750	6,580	8,050	18.5	22.5	1,217	1,811
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	30,200	32,400	1,468	1,578	44,320	51,140	26.2	26.6	11,595	13,618
Class 5, Cigar Binder:											
Mass.	51	100	100	1,780	1,620	178	162	53.5	55.0	95	89
Conn.	51	8,300	7,600	1,750	1,660	14,525	12,616	58.5	55.5	8,497	7,002
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	8,400	7,700	1,750	1,659	14,703	12,778	58.4	55.5	8,592	7,091
Mass.	52	4,700	4,900	1,950	1,870	9,165	9,163	54.5	43.0	4,995	3,940
Conn.	52	1,500	1,400	1,930	1,790	2,895	2,506	56.0	43.0	1,621	1,078
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	6,200	6,300	1,945	1,852	12,060	11,669	54.9	43.0	6,616	5,018
N.Y.	53	100	—	1,250	—	125	—	23.0	—	29	—
Pa.	53	300	200	1,580	1,630	474	326	23.5	24.0	111	78
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	400	200	1,498	1,630	599	326	23.4	24.0	140	78
Total Southern Wisc.	54	4,800	5,100	1,510	1,480	7,248	7,548	24.3	24.3	1,761	1,834
Wisc.	55	9,300	9,700	1,350	1,560	12,555	15,132	32.1	32.9	4,030	4,978
Conn.	55	200	2/160	1,100	1,650	220	264	23.0	23.0	51	61
Total Northern Wisc.	55	9,500	9,900	1,345	1,561	12,775	15,396	31.9	32.7	4,081	5,039
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	29,300	29,200	1,617	1,634	47,385	47,717	44.7	39.9	21,190	19,060
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:											
Mass.	61	1,700	1,800	1,350	1,280	2,295	2,304	205.0	215.0	4,705	4,954
Conn.	61	6,200	6,400	1,290	1,180	7,998	7,552	205.0	215.0	16,396	16,237
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	7,900	8,200	1,303	1,202	10,293	9,856	205.0	215.0	21,101	21,191
Ga.	62	1,100	1,000	955	1,370	1,050	1,370	195.0	195.0	2,048	2,672
Fla.	62	3,300	3,800	1,045	1,370	3,448	5,206	195.0	195.0	6,724	10,152
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	4,400	4,800	1,022	1,370	4,498	6,576	195.0	195.0	8,772	12,824
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	12,300	13,000	1,203	1,264	14,791	16,432	202.0	207.0	29,873	34,015
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	71,800	74,600	1,483	1,545	106,496	115,289	58.8	57.8	62,658	66,693
Class 7, Miscellaneous:											
Total Louisiana Perique	72	300	300	560	800	168	240	68.0	59.0	114	142
UNITED STATES	All	1,632,900	1,666,100	1,261	1,342	2,059,260	2,236,408	52.3	51.4	1,076,350	1,150,210
1/Sales to date insufficient to establish price--evaluated at 1953 crop average price. 2/Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.											



## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	and State	Production 1/			Indicated 1954
		Average	1952	1953	
		1943-52			
ORANGES:		Thousand boxes			
Calif., all		46,385	46,030	32,460	39,200
Navels and Misc. 2/		17,080	16,630	14,460	15,700
Valencias		29,305	29,400	18,000	23,500
Fla., all		58,580	72,200	91,300	89,800
Temples	3/	1,010	1,700	2,200	2,400
Other Early & Midseason		31,381	40,600	48,000	49,400
Valencias		26,290	29,900	41,100	38,000
Texas, all		3,211	1,000	900	1,500
Early & Midseason 2/		2,035	700	675	1,100
Valencias		1,176	300	225	400
Ariz., all		1,016	900	1,170	1,150
Navels & Misc. 2/		516	400	550	650
Valencias		500	500	620	500
La., all 2/		271	50	100	185
5 States 4/		109,464	120,180	125,930	131,835
Total Early & Midseason 5/		52,193	60,080	65,985	69,435
Total Valencias		57,271	60,100	59,945	62,400
TANGERINES:					
Fla.		4,410	4,900	5,000	5,200
All oranges & tangerines:					
5 States 4/		113,874	125,080	130,930	137,035
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Fla., all		30,340	32,500	42,000	35,000
Seedless		14,170	17,100	21,900	19,000
Other		16,170	15,400	20,100	16,000
Texas, all		13,631	400	1,200	2,500
Ariz., all		3,260	3,000	2,670	2,500
Calif., all		2,803	2,460	2,500	2,420
Desert Valleys		1,061	830	1,050	920
Other		1,742	1,630	1,450	1,500
4 States 4/		50,034	38,360	48,370	42,420
LEMONS:					
Calif. 4/		12,493	12,590	16,130	13,800
LIMES:					
Fla. 4/		230	320	370	380
May 1 forecast of 1955 crop Florida limes					400

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions,

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Short-time average.

4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous

## PEACHES

State	Average	Production			Indicated
	1944-53	1952	1953	1954	1955
		T h o u s a n d   b u s h e l s			
N.C.	1,742	1,648	1,180	1,150	1/
S.C.	3,592	3,286	3,536	3,350	1/
Ga.	3,612	2/2,496	3,312	2,800	1/
Fla.	46	18	18	12	1/
Ala.	786	585	1,000	1,130	1/
Miss.	572	432	608	276	1/
Ark.	1,901	1,539	3/1,836	984	1/
La.	149	66	179	70	1/
Okla.	408	247	402	78	1/
Texas	1,064	346	1,183	180	1/
10 States	13,872	10,663	13,254	10,030	1/

1/The 1955 crop will be almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few peaches may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time.

2/Includes 100,000 bushels excess cullage.

3/Includes 110,000 bushels unharvested because of economic conditions.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition May 1			Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average:	1954	1955		Average:	1954	1955
	1944-53				1944-53		
PEACHES: Percent				CHERRIES-SWEET: Percent			
California, all	85	89	73	Washington	73	60	86
Clingstone	86	90	70	Oregon	80	70	94
Freestone	83	88	78	CHERRIES-SOUR:			
PEARS:				Washington	85	75	95
California, all	78	88	77	Oregon	86	80	93
Bartlett	79	88	78	OTHER CROPS:			
Other	77	85	74	California:			
GRAPES:				Prunes	72	80	71
California, all	84	76	87	Almonds	63	63	56
Wine varieties	82	81	82	Walnuts	81	79	81
Table varieties	86	78	91	Florida			
Raisin varieties	84	73	88	Avocados	65	65	94



## CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS

Crop	Production					Indicated 1955
	Average	1952	1953	1954		
	1944-53					
		T o n s				
Apricots	211,500	158,000	230,000	139,000		230,000
Cherries, sweet	31,180	39,500	27,000	23,200		35,200
Plums	80,700	53,000	1/86,000	1/72,000		75,000

1/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1953 - 7,000; 1954 - 4,000.

## MAPLE PRODUCTS

State	Trees tapped			Sugar made 1/			Sirup made 1/		
	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955
	1944-53			1944-53			1944-53		
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Maine	136	128	123	8	7	7	21	27	13
N.H.	261	250	248	15	6	8	52	68	61
Vt.	3,356	2,840	2,755	108	54	52	690	721	665
Mass.	170	145	144	15	11	12	42	53	57
N.Y.	2,221	1,711	1,694	51	24	37	448	378	461
Pa.	390	399	399	21	40	21	92	137	117
Ohio	568	402	378	3	1	1	152	123	113
Mich.	452	479	469	8	7	7	90	128	102
Wis.	300	310	341	11	16	4	68	64	52
Minn.	82	93	100	---	---	---	12	10	4
Md.	30	29	29	6	2	2	13	21	12
U.S.	7,965	6,786	6,680	246	168	151	1,682	1,730	1,657

1/Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/								
State and	:	May 1						
Division	:	Average 1944-53	:	1953	:	1954	:	1955
P o u n d s								
Maine		16.7		16.4		20.2		19.0
N.H.		17.6		20.4		21.8		21.6
Vt.		19.3		21.4		22.3		21.7
Mass.		20.2		22.5		22.6		22.9
Conn.		19.8		21.8		24.6		23.6
N.Y.		23.1		25.6		24.7		25.5
N.J.		23.3		24.5		24.2		25.3
Pa.		21.3		23.0		23.1		23.6
N.Atl.		21.44		23.58		23.63		23.98
Ohio		18.8		21.0		22.0		22.5
Ind.		17.8		19.8		21.1		21.4
Ill.		19.0		19.6		21.2		22.3
Mich.		21.6		23.3		23.3		24.0
Wis.		22.6		23.6		24.8		24.2
E.N.Cent.		20.86		22.32		23.38		23.50
Minn.		21.9		24.4		24.6		25.0
Iowa		18.8		19.7		20.5		20.8
Mo.		13.8		14.4		16.8		17.9
N.Dak.		16.9		18.9		18.7		20.5
S.Dak.		14.9		16.3		18.5		18.1
Nebr.		17.7		18.5		19.9		20.7
Kans.		17.2		18.3		20.1		20.0
W.N.Cent.		17.84		19.49		20.60		21.02
Md.		19.0		20.4		21.0		21.5
Va.		15.3		18.5		18.2		19.2
W.Va.		12.8		12.9		13.7		15.2
N.C.		14.2		15.3		16.2		16.6
S.C.		12.1		12.9		13.7		14.0
Ga.		10.4		10.6		11.5		11.6
S.Atl.		14.20		15.23		15.83		16.66
Ky.		13.6		13.9		14.9		15.4
Tenn.		13.1		13.5		13.5		14.0
Ala.		10.3		10.5		9.9		10.9
Miss.		9.0		10.0		9.8		10.0
Ark.		10.0		10.6		11.9		13.0
Okla.		12.8		14.0		14.5		15.2
Texas		9.9		10.4		10.0		11.2
S.Cent.		11.45		11.93		12.55		13.34
Mont.		17.6		18.5		18.3		21.1
Idaho		21.0		21.8		22.4		24.4
Wyo.		18.4		20.5		20.9		17.8
Colo.		17.9		18.5		18.9		19.0
Utah		20.8		21.3		22.1		22.7
Wash.		22.8		24.6		22.6		22.2
Oreg.		21.2		21.7		21.0		20.6
Calif.		23.0		24.1		26.8		25.8
West.		21.30		22.17		22.58		22.80
U.S.		17.84		19.13		19.93		20.33

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.



APRIL EGG PRODUCTION								
State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during April :		100 layers		During April: Jan.-April incl.			
Division:	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Maine	3,262	3,556	1,818	1,908	59	68	245	268
N.H.	2,305	2,198	1,788	1,755	41	39	163	159
Vt.	818	732	1,878	1,887	15	14	63	57
Mass.	4,422	3,958	1,806	1,893	80	75	338	310
R.I.	480	446	1,785	1,824	9	8	36	35
Conn.	3,388	3,366	1,674	1,686	57	57	244	247
N.Y.	11,838	12,319	1,749	1,800	207	222	824	878
N.J.	14,780	15,582	1,595	1,734	251	270	980	1,040
Pa.	20,382	21,448	1,818	1,830	371	392	1,480	1,542
N.Atl.	61,675	63,605	1,767	1,800	1,090	1,145	4,373	4,536
Ohio	15,440	15,430	1,818	1,851	281	286	1,074	1,106
Ind.	15,092	14,752	1,890	1,938	285	286	1,093	1,104
Ill.	17,473	18,686	1,869	1,899	327	355	1,249	1,281
Mich.	9,114	9,148	1,758	1,803	160	165	631	623
Wis.	11,130	11,724	1,791	1,812	199	212	801	836
E.N.Cent.	68,249	69,740	1,834	1,870	1,252	1,304	4,848	4,950
Minn.	19,854	21,040	1,818	1,824	361	384	1,502	1,544
Iowa	25,088	25,582	1,944	1,992	488	510	1,871	1,933
Mo.	15,804	14,662	1,920	1,974	303	289	1,084	981
N.Dak.	3,330	3,314	1,872	1,800	62	60	221	209
S.Dak.	7,415	7,876	1,884	1,917	140	151	517	538
Nebr.	9,784	10,049	1,956	2,019	191	202	723	746
Kans.	9,813	9,998	1,947	1,980	191	198	712	714
W.N.Cent.	91,088	92,521	1,906	1,940	1,736	1,795	6,630	6,665
Del.	827	809	1,860	1,785	15	14	56	53
Md.	3,127	3,211	1,866	1,875	58	60	209	216
Va.	6,500	6,499	1,812	1,803	118	117	427	434
W.Va.	2,712	2,836	1,908	1,953	52	55	178	186
N.C.	8,102	8,152	1,794	1,806	145	147	540	528
S.C.	3,402	3,516	1,665	1,716	57	60	206	215
Ga.	5,685	6,323	1,656	1,749	94	111	345	394
Fla.	2,614	2,567	1,800	1,803	47	46	181	178
S.Atl.	32,969	33,913	1,777	1,799	586	610	2,142	2,204
Ky.	7,885	8,418	1,860	1,872	147	158	505	526
Tenn.	6,468	6,524	1,725	1,746	112	114	380	375
Ala.	4,994	5,291	1,689	1,710	84	90	280	302
Miss.	4,844	4,702	1,695	1,638	82	77	278	262
Ark.	5,034	5,218	1,773	1,776	89	93	281	284
La.	2,870	2,776	1,647	1,674	47	46	153	154
Okla.	5,848	5,825	1,863	1,878	109	109	402	398
Texas	16,770	17,016	1,797	1,785	301	304	1,085	1,111
S.Cent.	54,713	55,770	1,775	1,777	971	991	3,364	3,412
Mont.	1,344	1,294	1,806	1,788	24	23	89	88
Idaho	1,548	1,452	1,908	1,890	30	27	113	104
Wyo.	560	531	1,911	1,908	11	10	40	37
Colo.	2,070	2,092	1,842	1,848	38	39	141	136
N.Mex.	738	722	1,767	1,872	13	14	48	45
Ariz.	486	511	1,824	1,830	9	9	32	35
Utah	2,277	2,347	1,785	1,770	41	42	158	158
Nev.	133	140	1,850	1,800	2	3	8	9
Wash.	3,818	3,786	1,824	1,815	70	69	278	290
Oreg.	2,817	2,868	1,860	1,872	52	54	203	212
Calif.	20,616	21,438	1,818	1,836	375	394	1,434	1,521
West.	36,407	37,181	1,827	1,840	665	684	2,544	2,635
U.S.	345,101	352,730	1,826	1,851	6,300	6,529	23,901	24,402

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